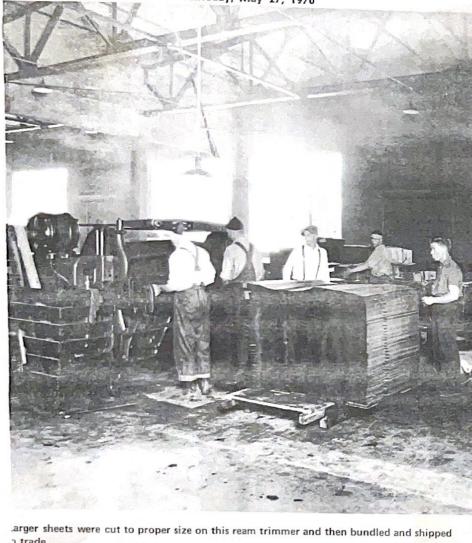


Wednesday, May 27, 1970



Large sheets were cut to proper size on this ream trimmer and then bundled and shipped to trade.

CZ Bag Section Converts Over 50,000 Tons of Paper Annually

Two former separate departments devoted to manufacture of bags and printing of bags and paper were drawn together under common supervision in about 1963. Currently, the department head is Jim Butterick.

An important part of a fully integrated paper and paper products manufacturing organization such as the Camas Division of Crown Zellerbach is the manufacture of a full range of the various styles of paper bags. The bag section converts more than 50,000 tons of Camas paper annually.

Although the everyday use of paper bags for a wide variety of purposes is commonplace today, the first machine-made paper bags were produced in as

late as 1860. Crown Zellerbach's first bags were produced in San Francisco during the 1890's. Those first machines were later moved to Camas in about 1906. Since that time, many changes in machinery and methods have taken place. Production rates have increased from a few thousand bags per day to the modern machine's production of more than a million flat bags in one eight-hour period.

All of the four styles of bags in common use today are manufactured at Camas from a wide variety of paper grades, colors, and basic weights.

Approximately 3,000

individual customers for specific packaging use. However, a full range of so-called standard grocery bags, carry sacks and merchandise bags are made for general sale as stock items.

adhesives required. Although a self-feeding and multicolor press.

A recent development in

fruit tissue printing is a printer

sleeter. This is a two-color

press with a slitter cutting

attachment called a "sleeter".

This enables the printing

slitting, cutting and automatic

jogging of tissue into regular

fruit tissue wrap sizes in a

single operation.

Printing at Camas is

essentially on materials used

for packaging and wrapping

paper products. Creative

printing on bags and wrap

enhances the saleability of

paper products, but methods

require constant change and

refinement.

The ever-increasing demand

is for specialty bags made from

a widening variety of specially

treated papers. Waxed, resin,

plastic film coated, plastic and

foil laminated. This has

increased the variety of

self-feeding and multicolor

presses.

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The fastest growing

volume

of printing is in the

bag section.

The demand for

printed bags over plain bags

caused a steady increase in the

printing capacity in the area.

Although the number of

people employed in the

bag-print department varies

with the order situation,

the

number would normally be

around 400.

Hot drinks are served to the girls at the minimum cost of two cents per cup. And last, but not least, the company has contributed a \$5 working fund.

Mr. Duvall (bag factory superintendent) was somewhat overcome with the size of the fund.

LaCamas townsite and millsite were plotted and construction begun in 1883. -

Bag Factory Gals Get New Lunchroom

(From "Makin' Paper", Jan. 1919).

A new lunch room has been installed for the accommodation of the girls in the bag factory.

The room is steam heated and is equipped with tables, numerous chairs, the necessary dishes, a coffee urn, and tea pot. Moreover, a matron has been put in charge.

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